

Established February, 1845.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM

Shipping

Hongkong, August 23, 1882.

For Sale.
MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
 No. 5, Queen's Road West,
 (OPPOSITE THE COMMISSIONARIAT).
 ARE NOW LANDING, EX
 BRITISH BARQUE
 "STILLWATER."

DEVOE'S NONPARIEL
BRILLIANT
KEROSENE OIL,
 150° test.

SPARTAN COOKING
STOVES.

FAIRBANKS SCALES.
OAKUM.
TAR.

TURPENTINE.
EX "AMERICAN MAIL."

CALIFORNIA
RAKERS
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb
 and 10 lb tins.

Almond Biscuits.
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Mails.
Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE S.S. BELGIC will be despatched
 on SATURDAY, the 2nd September, 1882,
 at Noon.
 Connection being made at Yokohama
 with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan
 ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to
 address in full, and same will be received
 at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the
 day previous to sailing.
 Passengers' Packages from San Francisco
 to Hongkong will be granted at a
 reduction of 25%.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-
 land, Mexican, Central and South American
 Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
 Office addressed to the Collector of Customs,
 San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
 or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
 Company, No. 60A, Queen's Road Central,
 HONGKONG, August 23, 1882. **CHAS. D. HARMAN,**
 Acting Agent.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
PEKING will be despatched for San
 Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY,
 the 15th September, 1882, at Noon, taking
 Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
 United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
 portation to Yokohama and other Japan
 Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
 Inland Cities of the United States, via Over-
 land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
 Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
 and South America, by the Company's and
 connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
 England, France, and Germany by all
 trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
 Return Passage Tickets from San Francisco
 to Hongkong will be granted at a
 reduction of 25%.

Freight will be received on board until 4
 p.m. on the 14th September. Parcel Packages
 will be received at the office until 5 p.m.,
 same day; all Parcel Packages should be
 marked to address in full; value of same
 is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
 Cargo should be sent to the Company's
 Office in sealed envelopes, addressed to the
 Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
 and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
 Company, No. 60A, Queen's Road Central,
 HONGKONG, August 23, 1882. **CHAS. D. HARMAN,**
 Acting Agent.

Insurances.
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS OF THE ABOVE
COMPANY, are authorized to insure
against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.
 HONGKONG, January 1, 1882.
THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE IN-
SURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000. PAID-UP, £200,000.
PAY-UP RESERVE FUND, £50,000.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN APPOINTED
AGENTS FOR THE ABOVE COMPANY, and
are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
 HONGKONG, January 1, 1882.

To-day's Advertisements.
WEATHER PERMITTING.
TO-NIGHT, 24th August,
OPENING NIGHT

OF THE
EVER POPULAR WORLD FAMED
CHARINIS
ROYAL ITALIAN
CIRCUS & MENAGERIE
OF TRAINED ANIMALS.

In addition to which will appear the
IMPERIAL SHIMIDZU
JAPANESE TROUPE
(8 in Number)

Recently engaged by Signor CHIARINI at
 an enormous outlay of Money, to travel
 with his already recognised Great
 Company.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
 Boxes for Six Chairs, \$12.00.
 Dress Circle, 2.00.
 Stalls (Carpeted Seats), 1.00.
 Pit, 0.50.

SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE
AT 4 o'Clock.
 Children under ten and Soldiers under the
 rank of Officers, half-price except to Boxes.
 A reserved division of the Carpeted and Pit
 Seats has been arranged for NERVE LADIES.
 (To which they alone are admitted.)

HONGKONG HOTEL
(Mr. Moore's Office),
 where Tickets will be on Sale TO-DAY and
 DAILY from 9 a.m. till 4 p.m., accom-
 modating Parties who may wish
 to secure seats in advance.

FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI.
 The Steamship "Peking,"
 Captain Abbott, will be
 despatched for the above
 Ports TO-MORROW, the 25th Inst., at 4
 p.m., instead of as previously advertised.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
 HONGKONG, August 24, 1882. **an20**

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.
 (Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates
 for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW-
 CHANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW
 and Ports on the YANGTZE.)
 The Co.'s Steamship
 "Peking,"
 Captain Butler, will be
 despatched at Noon on
SATURDAY, the 26th Instant.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents.
 HONGKONG, August 24, 1882. **an26**

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.
 The Steamship "Douglas,"
 Capt. S. Ashton, will be
 despatched for the above
 Ports on TUESDAY, the 26th Instant, at 4
 p.m.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
 HONGKONG, August 24, 1882. **an29**

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
 The Co.'s Steamship
 "Peking,"
 Capt. Webster, will be
 despatched on or about
 the 2nd September.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents.
 HONGKONG, August 24, 1882.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS
to Sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
 the 26th Instant, at Noon, at the Godowns
 of Mr D. NOWROOZE, Wanchi,
 63 BALE BOMBAY COTTON,
 400 lbs. each,
 1K Steamship "Geelong"
 (More or less damaged by sea water),
 For account of the concerned.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in
 Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17. All Lots,
 with all faults and errors of description, to
 be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

H. N. MODY,
 Auctioneer.
 HONGKONG, August 24, 1882. **an26**
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.
FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE COMPANY'S S.S. Kwongkong having
 arrived from the above Ports, Con-
 signees of Cargo are hereby informed that
 their Goods—with the exception of Opium
 —are being landed at their risk into the
 Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or
 from the Wharves or Boats delivery may
 be obtained.
 Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
 notice to the contrary be given before
 5 p.m. TO-DAY, the 24th August.
 Cargo remaining undelivered after the
 31st Instant will be subject to rent.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHEWSON & Co.,
 General Managers.
 HONGKONG, August 24, 1882. **an31**

TO LET.
TWO HOUSES IN RICHMOND TERRACE,
Bonham Road. Rent Moderate.
 Apply to
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
 HONGKONG, July 7, 1882.

SHIPPING.
ARRIVALS.

Aug. 24, *Tasmanian*, British steamer,
 2183 S. G. Green, Sydney July 29, Town-
 ville, Cooktown, Thursday Island, Port
 Darwin, and Sandakan (Borneo), General.
 —Gins, Lavisson & Co.

Aug. 24, *Nan-tan*, French steamer, 453,
 A. Garceau, Hiphong Aug. 21, and Hoihow
 23, General. —Sino Sino Co.

Aug. 24, *Atch*, Dutch steamer, 930, J.
 W. Schippers, Amoy Aug. 22, Teo—JAN-
 DEN, MATHEWSON & Co.

Aug. 24, *Haiden*, British steamer, 284,
 J. Mooney, Hoihow Aug. 22, General.
 —Avoro & Co.

Aug. 24, *Priam*, British steamer, 1402,
 S. H. Butler, Liverpool July 8, Penang,
 and Singapore, General. —BUTTERFIELD &
 SWIRE.

Aug. 24, *Christchurch*, British steamer,
 360, H. Whiston, Swatow Aug. 23, Gen-
 eral. —BUN HEE CHAN.

Aug. 24, *Kwongkong*, British steamer,
 980, N. Kwan, London June 3, via Singa-
 pore, General. —JARDINE, MATHEWSON & Co.

DEPARTURES.
 Aug. 23, *Vortigern*, for Batavia.
 24, *Rough Balough*, for Chiofoo.
 24, *Chung King*, for Shanghai.
 24, *Regent*, for Canton.
 24, *Piccola*, for Swatow.
 24, *Stirling Castle*, for Shanghai.
 24, *Venice*, for Shanghai.
 24, *Thetis*, for Coast Ports.
 24, *Sophia*, for Marseilles, &c.

CLEARED.
Perseus, for Singapore.
Scipio, for Singapore.
Nona, for Saigon.
Welle, for Tientsin.
Lee Yuen, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.
Per Transvaal, from Sydney, &c., Messrs
 Radcliffe, Parkhill, Whitlaw, Young, Mr
 and Mrs Hing and infant, and 86 Chinese.
Per Nan-tan, from Hiphong and Hoi-
 how, 124 Chinese.
Per Atch, from Amoy, Captain and Mrs
 Davison, and 20 Chinese.
Per Priam, from Straits, 200 Chinese.
Per Christchurch, from Swatow, 407 Chi-
 nese.
Per Kwongkong, from London, Mr Smith
 for Foochow.

DEPARTED.
Per Saghalien, for Saigon, Miss Clotilde,
 Mr and Mrs Ko San Khao and child, and
 Mr Kan Ok; for Singapore, Messrs Hen-
 richs, Thomas Butcher, and Choy Chu
 Ngai; for Marseilles, Frère Santiago
 Gamazo, Messrs J. K. Kowloon, G. Bux,
 Assistant Commissioner General of Ordnance
 G. E. Marsh, and José de Souza Tavares.
 From Shanghai, Mr Mattheyng
 Joseph; for Marseilles, Miss Kingmill,
 Capt. Kerr, and Mr Timokorsky.
 From Yokohama, for Saigon, Sister La More
 Benjamin, and Miss Oyoona Cathe; for Sin-
 gapore, Mr L. B. Basset; for Port Said,
 Lieut. A. Okashewsky, and Mr G. Glu-
 kof; for Naples, Mr V. Ruguss, Miss Ota-
 ma Kiowara, Miss Hana Kiowara, and Mr
 Kiowara.
Per Thetis, for Amoy, Mr S. B. Lewis;
 for Foochow, Mr Van Asert.
Per Piccola, for Swatow, 200 Chinese.
Per Tanager, for Shanghai, 17 Chinese.
TO DEPART.
Per Perseus, for Straits, 282 Chinese.
Per Scipio, for Singapore, 12 Chinese.
Per Nona, for Saigon, 100 Chinese.
Per Lee Yuen, for Shanghai, 6 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
 The British steamer *Tasmanian* reports:
 Beautiful weather throughout the voyage,
 light winds and smooth water. On the 20th
 inst. in Coenacan Channel, passed a barque
 wrecked on the Reef skirting Coenacan
 Island, yards and masts pale white, the
 lower yards used as a windmill with the water.
 In Sandakan, landed Mr De Lissa, the well
 known sugar pioneer in the North of Aus-
 tralia. His object is to take up land for
 sugar growing purposes.
 The Dutch steamer *Atch* reports:
 Strong Westerly winds throughout.
 The British steamer *Christchurch* reports:
 Fine weather throughout. On 20th inst.
 spoke *Rockstar*, in lat. 7.35 N., long. 108
 E.
 The British steamer *Christchurch* reports:
 Fine weather throughout.

CARGOES.
Per American ship Lucy A. Nichols,
 Hongkong to San Francisco, sailed August
 16th—22,220 bags Rice, 220 bags Beans,
 173 bags Sugar, 230 pkgs. Fire Crackers,
 13 pkgs. Wool, 1,100 pkgs. Soy, 1,200
 boxes Oil, 55 pkgs. Matting, 1,425 pkgs.
 Tea (unknown), and 15,127 pkgs. Mer-
 chandise.
Per American barque Nehemiah, Gibson,
 Hongkong to New York, sailed August
 17th—7,436 rolls Matting, 2,501 pkgs.
 Fire Crackers, 200 cases Saigon Cassia, 365
 cases Preserves, 70 cases Essential Oil, 44
 pkgs. Chinaware, 35 pkgs. Cases, 20 cases
 Soy, 12 cases Whisky, and 419 pkgs. Mer-
 chandise.
Per S. S. Saghalien, sailed 24th August—
 For Continent, 2,285 bales Silk, 491 bales
 Waste Silk, 688 bales Cocoon, 28 cases
 Silks, 4 cases Portwine, 50 pkgs. Tea, and
 625 pkgs. Sundries. For London, 492
 bales Silk, 20 bales Waste Silk, 2 cases
 Silks, 83 chests, 2,634 half-chests and 5,650
 boxes Tea, and 763 pkgs. Sundries.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.
MAILS will close:
FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI.
Per Euxine, at 3.30 p.m. TO-MORROW, the
 25th inst., instead of as previously
 notified.
FOR MANILA.
Per Conquest, at 11.30 a.m., on Saturday,
 the 26th inst.
FOR STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
Per Glenly, at 3.30 p.m., on Saturday,
 the 26th inst., instead of as pre-
 viously notified.
FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
Per Sunda Maru, at 3.30 p.m., on Fri-
 day, the 1st September, instead of as
 previously notified.
FOR NAGASAKI AND YOKOHAMA.
Per Geelong, at 11.30 a.m., on Saturday,
 the 2nd September.
FOR STRAITS AND BOMBAY.
Per Sunda, at 3.30 p.m., on Saturday,
 the 2nd Sept., instead of as pre-
 viously notified.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.
 The Mail per British Contract Packet
Thetis will be closed on
 THURSDAY, the 31st August, to and
 through the United Kingdom and
 Europe and to and from the Straits
 Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon,
 India, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta,
 and Gibraltar.
N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the
 Australian Colonies.

Not Responsible for Debts.
Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

ZEONAN, British steamer, Captain T.
 Thomas, —Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
BAUWALD, German steamer, Capt. T. C.
 Bonhoe, —Stemmen & Co.

BENLEI, British steamer, Captain J.
 Ross, —Gibb, Livingston & Co.
BRIN'S ISLE, British ship, Captain J.
 Fleming, —Gibb, Livingston & Co.
MAGENTA, British brigantine, Captain H.
 Colclough, —Jardine, Matheson & Co.
NEARHUS, American ship, Captain Wm.
 H. Swap, —Borneo Company, Limited.
PENEDO, British steamer, Captain T. S.
 Kenderdine, —Melchers & Co.

PHENIX, German steamer, Captain H. T.
 Bolrons, —Stemmen & Co.
RAJANATTIANCHAR, Brit steamer, Capt.
 W. Y. Hunter, —Yuen Fat Hong.
SEA WITCH, American ship, Capt. John
 H. Drown, —Russell & Co.
SURINUS, American barque, Capt. C. B.
 Averill, —Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.
Shipping.
 4 p.m.—*Fokien* leaves for Amoy, &c.
Auctions.
 3 p.m.—Auction of Piece or Parcel of
 Ground with Houses (in two lots).
Amusements.
 9 p.m.—Charin's Circus and Menagerie
 of trained Animals.

General Memoranda.
SATURDAY, August 26:
 Noon.—*Priam* leaves for Shanghai.
 Noon.—Auction of Bombay Cotton at Mr
 D. Nowrojee's godowns, Wanchi.
 3 p.m.—Auction of Piece or Parcel of
 Ground with Houses in Hollywood
 Road and Ng Kwai Lane.
 4 p.m.—Charin's Circus and Menagerie
 of trained Animals.

MONDAY, August 28:
 3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The
 Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.,
 at No. 14, Praya Central.
 Hungarian leaves for Australian Ports on
 or about this date.
 Goods per *Stirling Castle* undelivered
 after this date subject to rent.

TUESDAY, August 29:
 Noon.—*Douglas* leaves for Coast Ports.
THURSDAY, August 31:
 Goods per *Kwongkong* undelivered after
 this date subject to rent.
FRIDAY, September 1:
 Daylight.—English Mail leaves for Ports
 of Call and Europe.
 3 p.m.—*Mitau Bishi* Mail leaves for
 Nagasaki, &c.
SATURDAY, September 2:
 3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
 Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
 Francisco.
Sunda leaves for Bombay.

MONDAY, September 4:
Vortigern leaves for Straits, &c.
TUESDAY, September 5:
Tasmanian leaves for Australian Ports on
 or about this date.
FRIDAY, September 15:
 Noon.—P. M. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for
 Yokohama and San Francisco.

THE
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
 Established A.D. 1841.
香港大藥房
A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS
 OF
 DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NECESSARY REQUI-
 SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
 AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT
 MEDICINES.
MANUFACTURERS
 OF
 Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
 Gingerade, Polaris Water, Sarsaparilla
 Water, and other Aerated Waters.
The Manufacture is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.
 HONGKONG, June 1, 1876.

PASSENGERS arriving in Hongkong, or any
other persons who may desire to con-
sult the files of local, China, Japan,
American, English, Indian or Aus-
tralian newspapers, are invited to call
at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, where over
sixty newspapers,

that the Chinese system of trading would be completely upset by it, that there is an extraordinary network of investments in this Colony, as in any other community of Chinese, and that it would interfere seriously with Chinese trade, and, in fact, tend to prevent the influx of Chinese into the Colony. Accordingly, I declined to accede to the proposal of the Chamber of Commerce.

At the time when the Governor delivered this oration, the principal aim of which was to make people here and abroad believe that the Chinese commerce of Hongkong was in the most healthy and flourishing condition and that the notorious gambling, in house-property was no gambling at all, it was really immaterial whether or not the Governor favoured the remedy proposed in previous years, in the form of registration of partners. It was already too late for any merely remedial measures. The Governor left the Colony in March 1882, when the crash, which the support he lent to the leading Chinese gamblers had imperfectly served to stave off for a while, had already commenced. The ruin is now complete, and the only question for the community and the Government of Hongkong now is, in this respect, to draw the lessons of the past whilst looking hopefully to the future.

(To be continued.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. There were present His Excellency the Administrator (the Hon. W. H. Marsh); the Hon. G. Phillippe, Chief Justice; the Hon. F. Stewart, Acting Colonial Secretary; the Hon. E. L. O'Malley, Attorney General; the Hon. J. Russell, Colonial Treasurer; the Hon. P. Ryrie, the Hon. Ng Choy, the Hon. F. B. Johnson, and the Hon. E. R. Bellios.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Colonial Secretary said that with His Excellency's permission he would read the report of the Finance Committee. It was as follows:—

- (1) The Finance Committee have carefully considered in detail the Estimates for 1883, and the Local Hospital Estimates, and have to report that they meet with their approval.
- (2) They approve also of the following votes, to be paid from the balance moneys:—

- (a) \$100,000 for the Tiam Water Works and
- (b) \$10,000 for the completion of the Break-water.

(3) The Committee did not think it necessary to call any evidence regarding the various votes submitted to their examination, as the minutes of His Excellency the Administrator, read at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 11th instant, together with the explanatory notes that accompanied the estimates, supplied them with all the information they required.

(4) The only recommendation the Committee desire to make is that provision be made for the erection of a Police Station in the vicinity of Mount Kellet for the better protection of the residents in that locality.

The Hon. P. Ryrie seconded the adoption of the report.

His Excellency said that he had entered a vote of \$4,500 in the estimates for the proposed Police Station. It had been recommended by the Captain Superintendent of Police in 1879, and approved by His Excellency the Governor.

The report was adopted.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION BILL 1881.

The Acting Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of the Supplementary Appropriation Bill for 1881.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1883.

The Acting Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of the Appropriation Bill for 1883, and also the Local Hospital estimates.

The Hon. P. B. Johnson said he had very much pleasure in seconding the motion.

The Hon. E. R. Bellios: Your Excellency, in the Colonial Estimates for 1883, on page 32, under the head of roads, streets and bridges, there appears an item of \$10,000 for drainage and sewerage.

It would be to ascertain if this sum includes any extraordinary charge for collecting drainage from houses of the Gap and from houses on other parts of the hill on the higher levels. If not, I would impress on your Excellency the necessity of making a move in that direction, and of adopting some measure of that nature at an early date.

It may be imagined what sad havoc it would play with the health of the Colony if sewage from houses there were to percolate through the strata of the hills and become mixed up with our water supply. New houses are constantly being erected in the neighbourhood of the Peak, and consequently the number of residents is increasing there almost every year.

In view of the Tiam water works, in connection with the drainage of these streams running down the hill will have to be intercepted, I think it is high time that some scheme of the kind should be carried out so that our supply of water may not be polluted.

His Excellency said he was unable to reply to his hon. friend, not having known the question was to be brought up. His Excellency could not give details of the drainage scheme, but did not think that the streams coming down from the hills would be utilised in the Tiam water scheme. He thought that the water was to be brought from Tiam, and that that case was to be exercised, that no other water got into the conduit.

His Excellency did not think there was any scheme prepared by the Surveyor General for the works, he merely put down a round sum. His Excellency would bear the hon. gentleman's remarks in mind.

Hon. E. R. Bellios: that there was a danger of sewage from the houses about the Peak finding its way into the Pokoon Reservoir, and trusted that stringent measures would be taken to obviate this evil.

His Excellency said he was under the impression that there were at the present moment strict regulations for the purpose of preventing sewage matter from getting into the reservoir. The sewage was carried away every morning by coolies. As to rain water there was no possible means of preventing that getting in.

His Honour the Chief Justice remarked that the water looked very dirty at times, but he did not know that it was unhealthy. The bill was passed.

VOTES FOR TYAM WATER SCHEME AND BREAKWATER.

His Excellency said he must ask the Council to formally vote the sums set down for these works as they were not in the Appropriation Bill—\$100,000 for Tiam water works, and \$10,000 for the Breakwater.

The Acting Colonial Secretary seconded, and the vote was passed.

SUPREME COURT VACATION ORDINANCE.

The Attorney General asked leave to introduce a Bill to amend certain provisions of the Supreme Court Ordinance, 12 of 1873. The object of the Bill was to repeal Sections 23, 27, 28, 29, and 30, of that Ordinance, which he said that there should be a vacation for the Supreme Court each year of two months—August and September being the months fixed on. An exception was made with reference to criminal cases, the issue of writs, and certain special proceedings in civil actions. It was proposed to repeal the provisions relating to the vacation, and to leave the arrangement of the vacation to orders to be made by the Chief Justice, subject to the approval of the Governor and Council. The limit of two months to remain as before. The Bill further provided that notwithstanding vacation civil proceedings might go up to trial. At present they could not, unless with special consent, his pleadings and no business came to a standstill, and this when they had a full staff was to be regretted.

His Honour the Chief Justice seconded the introduction of the Bill, and reserved to himself the right to suggest any alteration he thought necessary, after the bill was printed.

The Bill was read a first time. This was all the business, and the Council adjourned till day.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next FRENCH MAIL by the M. M. steamer *Ozma* may be expected to arrive here to-morrow, the 25th inst. She brings dates up to the 21st July.

The next AMERICAN MAIL, by the P. M. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking* may be expected to arrive on Tuesday, the 29th inst.

We notice that the Mitsui Bishi Mail Steamship Company will resume their former route to Yokohama, via Kobe.

We are glad to be able to note that the Band of the Buffs will play in the Gardens on Monday next (28th inst.), beginning at 9 o'clock p.m. (weather permitting).

A CHINESEMAN who was picked off a wrecked junk the other day in a very exhausted condition, and taken to Aberdeen, died in the Civil Hospital this morning from exhaustion. An inquest was ordered for this afternoon. We will give the result to-morrow.

As we mentioned yesterday evening Colonel Parrell, C.B., commanding the 3rd Buffs, went home on leave. We now learn that his leave is restricted to four months; but there is a probability that he may ask for an extension, as his five years' command of the Regiment expires in November next, having taken over the command in 1878. Lieutenant Colonel Hobson takes command during Colonel Parrell's absence.

DURING a fight between two Chinese on the Praya at Yau-na Ti yesterday forenoon, one of the combatants was struck on the back with a bamboo by the other, a self-slaughterer, and after walking a short distance fell down in the street. He was picked up and taken to the Yau-na Ti Police Station, where he died two minutes after his admittance. An inquest was opened at the Government Civil Hospital this afternoon. The fight arose through a quarrel about sweethearts.

The following is the detailed rainfall for the year as taken at the Peak:—

	0.73—rain fell on 5 days.
January	1.22
February	1.15
March	1.15
April	5.39
May	22.75
June	12.38
July	16.72
August (noon 24th)	19.40
	78.83 inches. 32 days.

So that up to date we have had 32 rainy days, and 78.83 inches of rain.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL OF ORDINANCE G. E. March, who has occupied the position of Senior Ordnance Store Officer here for the last two years, and whose time has expired, left for home by the French mail this morning. Mr. March obtained his first commission as Assistant Superintendent of stores on the 29th January, 1855; was promoted to Commissary in 1876; and to Assistant Commissary General of Ordnance (his present rank) on the 31st January, 1880. He was engaged in the South African campaign 1879-80, and obtained the Zulu campaign medal. Mr. March, by the gentility of his disposition made a large number of friends during his short stay in the Colony; he took a great interest in municipal matters, and for some time occupied the position of President of the Chinese Society. He is succeeded by Assistant Commissary General G. C. Murray who arrived by the last English mail.

YESTERDAY afternoon the steamer *Luzon*, lately *Conquest*, was taken out of Kowloon Dock where she has been for the last month or two undergoing a thorough overhaul under the superintendence of Mr. Fyfe, one of the owners. She has had a new and more powerful boiler put in, 80 pounds pressure instead of 60; her engines, which are of 50 horse power nominal and over 400 indicated, have been put in a thorough state of repair; and she is now classed A 1 at Lloyd's. The *Conquest* was built at Newcastle eight or nine years ago, and for several years has been engaged in the trade between Haiphong, Hoihow and Hongkong. She is now under the command of Captain Arguon, and is intended to be employed in the local trade in the Philippine Islands, a service she is very well adapted for. On leaving the dock yesterday afternoon, an hour after the time appointed, the *Luzon* steamed over to Victoria, and, after taking on board a number of gentlemen, proceeded on a trial trip. Among the gentlemen were Mr. Remedios, of Messrs Remedios & Co., the agents; Mr. R. Cooke, Secretary of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company; Mr. E. Burdell, Marine Surveyor; Mr. T. E. Williams, M.S., Inspector of Machinery, Naval Yard; and Mr. J. G. Liddell, the Superintendent of Kowloon Dock. Owing to the delay in starting, and on account of the rain, the steamer only did a three quarters of an hour's run, during which a speed of nearly eleven knots an hour was reached; the engines worked very well, and the trial trip was in every way eminently satisfactory. On the run home the company drank success to the *Luzon* and Mr. Fyfe returned his thanks in a few words of a suitable nature.

We have neither the wish nor the intention to figure as alarmists, as they are a class of people who do considerably more harm than good; but we do feel a little apprehensive at the result of a line of action which, it is said, is being adopted by vessels bound from ports infected with cholera to Hongkong, namely, to go to a port where quarantine regulations are either not in force or so loosely carried out that they can be easily evaded and thence tranship their cargo—and it may be passengers—to Hongkong by means of Chinese junks. If this is not an evasion of quarantine, we do not know what is; and if the practice is not discontinued, steps should be at once taken by the Colonial Government to have ports where such laxity exists declared to be infected. This would obviate all difficulty in dealing with these evasions. No doubt, owners and shippers naturally kick against the delay and loss incurred by quarantine, but this is one of the ordinary risks they have to face, and it cannot be disputed that the public have the most undoubted right to protect themselves against the fearful consequences which might arise from the acts of those whose interests are opposed to quarantine, and therefore necessarily opposed to the interests of the public. Hongkong has, in times past, been exceptionally fortunate in escaping the visitations of cholera, but our immunity in the past is no assurance of any such immunity in the future, and should this horrible visitant find the weak spot in our armour, the Government will be held responsible, unless such steps are taken as will, so far as humane precautions can go, prevent its introduction here. We learn, since writing the above, that the Macao Government have applied quarantine regulations to all vessels and junks from Hoihow.

A SINGAPORE correspondent writes:—It has been well said that "punctuality is the soul of business," and there are few who have not often than once experienced the fact that for a dozen gentlemen to be kept waiting for the convenience or through the carelessness of any one whose presence is indispensable to their proceeding to business is irritating in the extreme. A circumstance occurred in the Supreme Court, Singapore, the other day, in the hearing of the case against Mr. L. J. Fraser before the criminal assizes, which it may do some good to briefly mention. Half an hour was allowed for fifteen—a rather short recess most people find it—and the same witness had to again take his place in the witness-box after the interval as had occupied it before the Court adjourned.—Mr. J. Winton, the witness, who happened to be nearly ten minutes late, begged the Court's pardon and explained that he had "had to sign some documents." He was somewhat sharply told that "that was an explanation, but no excuse at all." Mr. Winton apologised for having kept the Court waiting; and the incident would have passed into the limbo of forgotten things had not something occurred next day to drag it into greater prominence than it had originally occupied. Next day, on the Court assembling one of the jurors was a good ten minutes late; and on taking his seat was sternly asked by the Court,—"What is your reason for being late, Sir?"

The delinquent, Mr. Manlinghu, replied with an air of nonchalance he was sorry that he was late; but he had no idea the time had gone so fast. The Chief Justice expatiated on the great inconvenience of one gentleman, to save himself the trouble of attending to the time, keeping six special jurors, the counsel engaged in the case, all the witnesses who were in attendance and the Court sitting there doing nothing for half a thing like a quarter of an hour. The offending juror, humble and contrite, acknowledged his fault and said he would be careful to be in time on the next occasion. The Chief Justice said he did not suppose it was done intentionally, but it was the utter want

of thought displayed and the utter disregard of the rights of others that were so thoroughly blameworthy. The same thing had happened the previous day. His Lordship proceeded, when one gentleman who was a witness in the case, considered that the business of his Bank was more important, had more call upon him than his duty to be in Court, the result being that the time of the other six special jurors, the four counsel in the case, and "the Court," who had other pressing claims on their attention as well as Mr. Winton—was wasted to suit him. It was thought one of the gravest contempt of Court and showed an amount of negligence which was simply incredible. Mr. Winton, seeking to mend matters, managed to make them worse if anything when he at this point volunteered the information that the real reason of his being late, the principal reason, was that his watch was out of order. He was told that if he had given the principal reason yesterday, the Court would have been better able to judge of it. Mr. Winton excused himself on the plea that he was rather flurried in fear his Lordship might be displeased with him for being late. The Court remarked that his hurry need not have led him to give the Court the reason of his being late, what was not the real or principal reason. The case before the Court was then proceeded with. Sir Thomas Sidgreaves is himself a miracle of punctuality, so that he can well afford to demand from those who appear before him the respect to his own feelings and those of the counsel and others associated with him the respect he invariably shows himself to the right of time. The lesson is as instructive to Hongkong as to Singapore. In Sir John Squire we had for long one woefully deficient in regard to the convenience of counsel. However, things are now somewhat improved.

Police Intelligence.

(Before H. E. Wodehouse, Esq.)

Thursday, August 24.

SIX MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

The case in which a native of the Philippines, named Florentino, was sent to be tried at the Criminal Sessions for throwing Florentino, also a native of Manila, over the side of Bridges Street, thereby causing him to roll 40 feet down an incline, and then hitting him with a heavy stone, was resumed at the Police Court this morning, the Attorney General having sent it back to be dealt with summarily. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Thung Akwei and Chum Ashing, remanded from the 11th inst., on a charge of unlawful possession of 8 m of cloth and other articles, were to-day fined \$25 or suffer three months' imprisonment.

SEVERELY PUNISHED.

Ng Aam was convicted of stealing coal, value 35 cents, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. The first and last fortnight to be passed in solitary confinement, and to be whipped twice, receiving ten strokes with the rattan each time. He had even previously convicted.

(Before H. G. Thumsett, Esq.)

LARCENY OF A POW.

U Sing was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour for stealing a clock belonging to a man named Gernstein yesterday afternoon.

CHINA WHITE POSSESSION.

P. C. Heung, 35, arrested at Tong, a coolie in Ship Street about four o'clock this morning with two baskets of coal in his possession. As the prisoner could not give a satisfactory account as to how he came into possession of the coals, he was fined \$5, or one month's hard labour for unlawful possession.

BURGLARY.

Yung Aiong, broker, and Loong Ayan, hawker, were charged with entering the house of Riego Distri, No. 16, Elgin Street, this morning.

The charge was proved by Cheung Aslam, coolie to the complainant, stating that he was roused this morning about a quarter to four o'clock by hearing somebody walking on the floor above the room he was sleeping in. He got up, went upstairs and found the defendants in his master's office. He raised an alarm, and roused his master. The burglars were arrested by a constable at the foot of the stair.

The prisoners were sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THEFT.

Yan Cheung was charged with having stolen \$130 from Lan Kam Chan on the high seas on board the steamer *Tamoudie*. Plaintiff stated that while on board the *Tamoudie* on the 18th inst., he noticed that a bag belonging to him containing 130 sovereigns and some shillings had been cut, and the whole of the money abstracted. On the 23rd plaintiff noticed defendant take a small bag out of his pocket and put it in a meat jar. The Captain went along with the plaintiff to the defendant and the bag was found in the jar. He was given in charge at Hongkong.

Defendant was sentenced to six months' hard labour, the first and last fortnights in solitary confinement, and at the end of that period to find two sureties of \$50 each to be of good behaviour for six months, in default to be committed.

LARCENY.

Chan San was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour for stealing eight pounds of beef from the Wanchai Bakery, where he was employed.

THE CURIOUS CASE OF DETENTION.

Lee Akum and Mok Ayung, husband and wife, were charged, on remand, with detaining a female child, named Lam Ling Tan, aged thirteen years.

When the case was last before the Court, the girl claimed the defendants as her parents, and said that she had lived with them in Hollywood Road until she was eight years old, when he was given to a woman, from whom her father had borrowed \$6; as a servant. She said she remained with this woman for two years, at the end of which time she was handed over to her complainant, a widow named Lai Ah who resided in Wellington Street. Owing to the complainant beating her severely on the 11th July, she ran away and returned to her parents, with whom she now wished to live.

The complainant stated that the girl was presented to her by the girl's mother eight years ago, and that she had paid \$23 for her. Missing the girl on the 11th July, she reported the matter to the police. The girl had gone missing in December last, and by means of a reward she had found the girl in the defendant's house. She did not know how the girl had been recovered on this occasion.

To-day Inspector Quincey stated that after making some enquiries, he discovered the girl in a dark room in the defendant's house.

As no evidence was produced to prove that the girl had been unlawfully detained, the defendants were discharged.

TELEGRAMS.

The following are from the *Sydney Morning Herald*:—

London, July 26.—It is announced that the Earl of Kimberley will continue to hold the offices, namely, the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster and the Secretaryship of State for the Colonies, pending the re-constituting of the Cabinet in the autumn.

London, July 25.—O'Brien stated that each of the assassins concerned in the Phoenix Park murders received £20 for his services.

London, July 27.—The Goodwood Cup was run to-day, with the following result:—

Friday 1
Triolan 2
Geologist 3

London, July 26.—The Orient Company's well-known steamship *Lauriana* has been chartered by the Government for the purpose of conveying troops to Egypt.

Trivial skirmishes have taken place during the night between the British outposts and Arab forces.

Mr. M. Lessage, the famous engineer, who has been a consistent friend of "the Arabs," asserts that the rebel has promised to vote the Suez Canal injury by the forces under his command.

A force of marines has been landed from the German ships of war at Port Said, for the purpose of protecting the German Consulate there.

July 27.—By a majority of one the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has rejected the demand of M. de Freycinet, President of the Council of Ministers, for a war credit to defray the cost of an army of occupation in Egypt.

Arab's garb at Rosetta, Aboukir, and Damietta have submitted to the Khedive's authority.

The Aboukir garrison refuses to return to its allegiance to the Khedive.

Arabi threatens to put to death every Arabi anyone found in possession of the Khedive's prison at Alexandria. He has also written to the Sultan, declaring that he will oppose an armed intervention by Ottoman troops.

Alexandria, July 26.—The Khedive has rejected a proposal made by his Ministry to grant an amnesty to the superior officers of the rebel army if they delivered up Arabi.

There is now no appearance of Arabi army from Ramlah, where everything is quiet.

Although most of the Egyptian soldiers have joined Arabi, some of the troops still retain their allegiance to the Khedive.

Amongst the latter is the native garrison at Aboukir, who voluntarily rallied to the standard of his Highness.

It appears that treachery has been displayed by some of the Egyptian troops towards the Khedive, and that it was only a ruse on the part of the Aboukir garrison to rally to his Highness' cause. Upon receiving orders to proceed to Alexandria, the native regiments promptly refused to obey.

China.

FOMOSA.

(Mercury Correspondent.)

Taiwan.—The recent typhoons are reported to have done much damage, especially amongst the sugar cane, and it is feared that a large proportion of this year's crop has been destroyed and that much sugar can be exported this year.

Tamsui.—Considerable damage has been done by the late typhoons; human lives have been lost, cattle drowned; houses unroofed, etc. Several weeks previous to the late typhoons, a great drought prevailed, and the authorities ordered the slaughtering of cattle and pigs to be stopped; they went in large for chinch-ching the Chinese Japier Olivier; it seems in their eagerness they overdid the thing altogether, because when the rain commenced it did so with a will; the Customs rain-gauge at Tamsui indicated 10 inches for 24 hours, the lowest reading of the barometer was 29.16.

Keelung.—We learn from that port that the late typhoons have done much less damage there than at Tamsui, though large quantities of rain have fallen too; the Customs rain-gauge registering as much as 7 inches for 24 hours, on the 31st inst. The S. S. *Kilmeria*, called on the 30th inst., on her passage from the Australian Colonies.

SWATOW.

(Mercury Correspondent.)

A vessel arriving here from Newchwang brought the horrible news about the fearful treatment which a French Missionary and a native convert have received up north; since that we have seen repeated in the Hongkong press from Shanghai papers that at present appears to be known on that subject. I do not wish to pass any remarks about Missionaries carrying a revolver in one pocket and the gospel in another, or about land contracts, etc., however, it may be unlike the life and teaching of their great Master, the more so, since at present a one-sided account is given in the press only. I presume it may not be considered preposterous to defer pronouncing an opinion on the subject, before we know what the Heathen Chinese have to say on this particular case, "ad hoc aliam pariem."

This unfortunate occurrence will be regarded in favour of the Coraues, who wisely declined to grant more privileges to religious missionaries than to their more modest compatriots who are satisfied with living in the treaty ports. If anybody could be found willing to investigate this interesting subject statistically, it could be demonstrated perhaps that most of the troubles in this country (China) between foreigners and natives have been owing to squabbles with Missionaries, no matter of what denomination.

What a difference, if compared with the Missionaries of olden times, who went amongst the Pagans to preach "truth," is according to their views, with the possibility of being stoned to death, crucified, impaled, cooked, roasted and so forth, or martyred for their more fashionable or lucrative way of the time, without gunboats or diplomatic agents at their heels. But however one may think on the subject of religious missions, there is no doubt that the cruel and inhuman treatment which Father Coraues has received must be fully investigated and his cowardly and brutal tormentors must be brought to justice.

No matter how anybody may be thinking on things connected with missionary enterprise, it must be admitted that many such enterprises do command the respect of both foreigners and most natives. For instance the hospital at this port kept up by the English Presbyterian Mission is deserving of every possible support and high praise. But again the popular missionary enterprise of the Rev. W. Ashmore, D.D., is unfortunately calculated to counteract the favourable impression which may have been made by many other deserving missionaries. Little or rather nothing, could be said against his land speculations, if the profits derived from the same were spent in the interest of the cause which he does serve or pretends to serve; but that is not the case—the profits go into the pockets of his own waistcoat or may be his pantaloons. I may be wrong indeed, but to me and to most other disinterested persons in this port it looks awfully like

obtaining money under false pretences, thus obtaining a situation under the pretence of spreading Christianity in a "heathen country," and at the same time accumulating a large private fortune. I have several Missionary Societies derives incomes from landed property in their possession, but as long as such incomes are spent for Missionary purposes, no objection can be taken; this, however, is not the case in Ashmoreville, where dogs and pigs and cats are still the sole scavengers, and the Fair Secretary (a Missionary lady) of the Ashmoreville Municipal Council has not taken the broad hint yet of appointing an Inspector of Nuisances, or of increasing the outward respectability of the "church," by a little ordinary cleanliness and renovation of plaster, whitewash or paint; disinfectants are wanted.

On the 8th instant, Mr. Consul Phillips arrived to relieve H.B.M.'s Consul, Mr. Gregory, who goes home on leave; the same day Mr. Brown of H.B.M.'s Consular service, and his family arrived in port; they all came by the same favourite packet, the S. S. *Kohkiki*, commanded by Captain J. C. Abbott, "and a right good captain too."—The Consul, of H.B.M.'s Consular service, Mr. Phillips, goes to Amoy to take Mr. Brown's place.

PEKING.

The weather has suddenly changed, and on the 1st of August, a strong wind began to blow and the nights began to feel quite cool. We have never had it so cool before. We are not yet out of the Chinese hot period. The intercalary seventh month has year may have thrown us out somewhat. Before the July rains came we experienced unusually hot weather in the latter half of June, the thermometer mounting as high as 106°—an unprecedented heat. Now it rarely gets above 90° and at night falls down into the sixties. And after all we have had very little rain—nothing like our usual quantity. The crops are looking well and we are in no fear now for the millet and beans. Our hot weather usually lasts till the middle of August, and last year it penetrated far into the autumn.

The College professors are enjoying their six weeks' holidays. Two of them have taken a trip to Kaifeng. Mr. Holcombe leaves to-morrow for Peking to escort the new American Minister, Mr. Russell Young to the Capital. It is rather an awkward time to arrive when all Peking residents are at their summer retreats on the Hills. The Doctors seem to stick most to the city—their services not being so much wanted at their healthy retreats. We hear that Dr. Dudgeon is kept closely in town, attending upon the President of the Board of Civil Office for some very intricate malady which has baffled the native faculty for the last ten or twenty years. The cure of such a case in such a high official should go a great way in breaking down the barriers in the way of the adoption of foreign medicine in the Palace. We hear a rumour about some changes contemplated in the Medical Department of the College—the object being to advance western medical science more thoroughly. It is also contemplated, we hear, starting a *University Magazine* in Chinese, to be supported by the professors and students. The old *Peking Magazine* was almost such an organ and it was fast rising to an enviable position of influence when by the absence on furlough of its chief supporters and contributors it collapsed. Even to this day, the back issues of that journal are still called for, which is no small praise.

There was a theft lately in one of the mountains occupied by the foreigners in the Hills, and the Chinese settled up the business very summarily by clapping the priest in prison. Nothing is of course done to catch the thieves or recover the stolen property. Thefts of this nature are of yearly occurrence at one temple or another.

The Chinese Municipal Council are having their hands full, replying to brethren at Shanghai, Ningpo, and elsewhere. It is thought the Shanghai brethren need not have raised the technical objection to American Missionaries petitioning the British House of Commons. It has been done in India; and the Chinese missionaries may well follow suit, as it is a question of precedence on the subject will lie with the American missionaries, not with the House of Commons; no one there would probably ever dream of objection to it on this ground. What is wanted is the unanimous expression of opinion from the entire missionary body, irrespective of their nationality. The weight of the memorial lies in this, not in the nationality or denomination of the men. The proposal to send it through the Anti-Opium Society was made to get out of this difficulty, but it is thought it would come home with more weight and dignity if addressed directly to the Commons. The idea of presenting it from the Chinese Government has been dropped because it was thought it would not be courteous to the British Government to send a document, intended for them, also to the Chinese Government. It is hoped, however, that another document will be drawn up putting their circumstances and the relations of the missionaries to it, and that it will be presented to the Chinese Foreign Office. It is not intended that the memorial for home should be presented till next session of Parliament, by which time, it is hoped, Irish and Egyptian questions will have been satisfactorily settled. In regard to a Ningpo communication, it is clear that the missionaries' relation to it is a question ought not to be mentioned by the lukewarmness or otherwise of the Chinese Government. While Ningpo correspondents are writing in this callous way, the Vermon Pencil may be inditing a letter to the Queen on this very opium subject.

We have had a visit from Mr. Dillon, the French Consul at Tientsin. I suppose, no business connected with Coraues, but the Roman Catholic affair in Kirin. M. Scherzer has arrived from Hankow to take charge of the French department in the College during M. Vapereau's furlough. He is brother to the gentleman of that name in the French Consular service. Mr. Ollinger of the Fochou Methodist Episcopal Mission is at present here on a visit.

A little girl of six years of age died suddenly here the other day. She was eating some Indian corn and some one came behind her and tickled her, which caused her to laugh and one of the seeds passed into the windpipe. Hence the reason, we understand, why doctors never prescribe pills to children, from this very danger while the child is crying and struggling to avoid taking the medicine. The knowledge of this little incident spread rapidly through the city.

Talking

